

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 13,235 號伍十叁百貳千叁萬壹第 日伍十初月柒年六十二緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1900. 肆拜禮 號玖月捌年百九千壹英港香 PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH

New Advertisements will be found on page 4.

IN HOT CLIMATES
DRINK
RAINIER BEER.
IT BENEFITS THE STOMACH,
KIDNEYS AND LIVER.
SOLE IMPORTERS—
A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1841. [a1632]

VICTORIA
CYCLE
EMPORIUM.
THE pleasure of cycling consists in having a first class Machine, and the above Establishment is always leading in this respect. We are Agents for the famous "NEW HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES, and we also supply fitting of every description. Repairs can be had in second hand Machines. Repairs executed with promptitude and skill. Enamelling a speciality.
MCKIRDY & CO.,
43 & 45A, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1899. [2461a]

CARMICHAEL & BARLOW.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, AND
CONTRACTORS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

DESIGNS and Specifications prepared for any class of Steamships, Launches and Light-draught vessels a speciality. Contractors for the supply and erecting of any type of machinery. New work and repairs supervised. Now and second hand Launches for Sale. Telegrams, "CHLESTE," Hongkong. Telephone, 232.
H. F. CARMICHAEL,
B. J. BARLOW.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1899. [1637]

FOR SALE.
CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S
CHAMPAGNE, 1893 WHITE SEAL
\$38.00 per case of 1 dozen quarts
\$40.00 per case of 2 dozen pints.
E. D. KRESSMANN & CO.'S
RED AND WHITE
BORDEAUX WINES.
C. G. HIBBERT AND CO.'S
BOTTLED ALE & STOUT
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1899. [40]

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every quarter of an hour
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every ten minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. Every quarter of an hour
11.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
4.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every ten minutes
Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Night cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.
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8.15 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. Every half hour
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Noon to 2 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
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Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, 98 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st May 1899. [a1063]

HOTELS.
VICTORIA HOTEL.
SHAMEN-CANTON.
THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL having been thoroughly renovated, and a new specially built 3 Storey wing added to it, now affords splendid Accommodation for 40 to 50 Visitors.
The Bed Rooms are airy and comfortably furnished and the Dining and Sitting Rooms are spacious and replete with every convenience for Tourists.
Excellent Cuisine and best Wines.
The Hotel's Boat boards all Steamers on their arrival and departure.
Telephone address: "VICTORIA, Canton."
A. B. C. and A. Codes used.
MADAB & FARMER, T. F. DA CRUZ,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1899. [144]

HOTEL DE LA PAIX.
BOULEVARD CHARNER AND RUE D'ORMY, SAIGON.
THE Undersigned respectfully beg to inform the Public that they will take over the above ESTABLISHMENT from the 1st August next.
They recommend their excellent Anglo-French cuisine. Drinks of the best quality only are served. Hongkong and Singapore papers. Three minutes' walk from the frontier.
RICHARDSON & CO.,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, 11th June 1900. [1954]

COTTAM & CO.,
HONGKONG HOTEL.
OVERLAND TRUNKS, LEATHER KIT BAGS, SUMMER UNDERWEAR (in SILK or INDIA GAUZE),
AND
WHITE CANVAS BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c. [35a]

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FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED
IN PRIME CONDITION.
PRICE PER 1 LB. TIN \$0.80
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EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.
SHIPPEES TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.
Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.
The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC, C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT,
\$22.50 PER DOZ. \$20 PER DOZ.
Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label. This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour. See analysis and certificate by Professor Casanil.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$16.75 per doz.
Less old than the above.
DOURO PORT,
\$14.25 PER DOZ.
A fine, full, and fruity wine.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY:—
THE "PALL MALL,"
\$20 PER DOZ.
11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.
Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.
C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL
BLEND WHISKY, **BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR—**
\$10.75 PER DOZ. **D.O.M.,**
Very soft, palatable, and mature. \$39.75 PER DOZ.
VERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS; THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE
AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG. [41a]

SUMMER DRINKS.
WATKINS' FRUIT SYRUP
WITH PLAIN OR AERATED WATER MAKES A MOST DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING BEVERAGE.
RASPBERRY. **BANANA.**
BLACKBERRY. **STRAWBERRY.**
LEMON. **LEMON SQUASH.**
PEACH. **ORANGE.**
PINEAPPLE. **CHERRY, &c., &c.**
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
WATKINS, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [112a]

BISMARCK & CO.,
27 & 28A, PRAYA CENTRAL.
NAVY CONTRACTORS, SHIP CHANDLERS, PROVISION and COAL MERCHANTS, Hongkong and Port Arthur. CONTRACTORS for the GERMAN and FRENCH NAVY in Hongkong. RUSSIAN NAVY, CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY CO., RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS at Port Arthur. [1215a]

FOR BATHING PARTIES.
CHERRY WHISKY
CHERRY BRANDY Only the Best Brands kept in stock.
BLACKBERRY BRANDY
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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(HATCH MANSFIELD & CO., LTD.)
VINTAGE WINE MERCHANTS.
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DIRECTORS:
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LORD LIONEL CECIL
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VITAL POINTS FOR WINE BUYERS.
IN WHAT YEAR WAS THE WINE GROWN?
WHERE WAS IT GROWN?
HOW WAS IT GUARANTEED?
The Hatch Mansfield Price List contains a complete list of Vintages, based on the accepted verdict of connoisseurs, and clearly distinguishing the good from the Bad or Indifferent Vintages. The authenticity of every wine and spirit quoted is guaranteed independently by the best known growers, shippers, and distillers.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
AGENTS, HONGKONG. [2173a]
Hongkong, 9th August, 1900.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
AERATED WATERS.
SIMPLE AERATED WATER. **SODA WATER.**
LEMONADE. **GINGER ALE.**
SARSAPARILLA. **RASPBERRYADE.**
TONIC WATER. **LEMON SQUASH.**
SPECIAL TERMS to Hotels, Clubs, Messes and other large consumers. [23a]

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SPECIALLY PREPARED MODELS OF ALL THE FAMOUS MAKERS.
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US IS FULLY GUARANTEED BOTH BY THE MAKERS AND OURSELVES.
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.
1447a.

BLATZ.
THE STAR MILWAUKEE BEER.
PER CASE OF 10 DOZ. PINTS \$25.00
SOLE AGENTS—
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NEW BOOKS BY LAST MAIL.
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ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST MARKS FROM
"LA INSULAR" AND "LA PERLA DE ORIENTE" FACTORIES.
J. M. DE ZUNIGA,
No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Entrance: ICE HOUSE STREET (New Victoria Hotel)
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
\$5.00 per Cask of 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
\$3.00 per Bag of 220 lbs.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [1096a]

Arrivals, Departures and other Shipping Intelligence will be found on pages 5, 6 and 7.

INSURANCE.
THE
STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
POLICIES UNCHALLENGEABLE.
Policies are unchallengeable after two years duration, on any ground connected with the original documents, if age has been proved.
Forms of Proposal and all particulars may be obtained from
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1899. [2-a1873]

HOTELS.
HONGKONG HOTEL.
A First Class Hotel in every respect.
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Music, and Smoking Rooms.
Dining Accommodation for 250 persons.
Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.
Cuisine of the best.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Wines and Groceries imported specially from Europe and America.
Electric Lighting in the Billiard Rooms.
Wines, &c., cooled by Refrigerator.
All Hotel Linen washed on the premises by Machinery.
Bedroom Accommodation—132 rooms.
Fire Extinguishing Mains on every floor.
CHARGES MODERATE. [44]

THE PEAK HOTEL.
City Office: 7, Duddell Street. [1028]
HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.
PLUNKET'S GAP, The PEAK, near the Tram Terminus.
Tel. 55.
For Terms, apply to the **MANAGER.**
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [1029]

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL.
ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.
A
FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Handsomely Furnished and Exceedingly Spacious Rooms.
Very MODERATE TERMS to FAMILIES, by the DAY, WEEK, or MONTH.
SINGLE ROOMS from \$4 a day, inclusive of BOARD and ATTENDANCE. [45]

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL of 45 Bed-rooms, elegantly furnished.
The Hotel is situated near all the Banks and Principal Offices in the Colony.
Special Attention paid to the Comfort of Guests.
Cuisine excellent; under Experienced Management.
Terms Moderate.
A. FONSECA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [46]

HING KEE HOTEL.
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
MACAO.
THIS First class and well-famed establishment is pleasantly situated in the centre of PRAYA GRANDE, facing south, with a charming view of the sea on the front. Comfortable and well furnished Bed-rooms. Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendance. Terms very Moderate.
H. HING KEE, Proprietor.
Telegraphic address "HINGKEE" [1919]

"BOA VISTA" HOTEL
MACAO.
THE only FIRST CLASS HOTEL in the Colony. Moderate terms by the day or month. European Management.
MACAO is distant 40 miles West of Hongkong and the journey is made each day (Sundays excepted) by the Magnificent Saloon Steamer "HEUNGSHAN" in 3 hours, leaving Hongkong at 2 p.m. and Macao at 8 a.m. Connection made by Company's Steamer to and from Canton.
Tourists should not miss the chance of visiting this famous old City.
For Terms, apply
J. H. CHESNEY,
Manager.
Telegraphic Address, "Boavista." [1034]

INTIMATIONS.

BROWN, JONES & CO.
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS.AMERICAN MARBLE.
ITALIAN MARBLE.
HONGKONG GRANITE.
Designs and Prices on application.
Office, 17A QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL, 1st FLOOR.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established A.D. 1841.

CLARETS.

Per Case	Per Case
12 Bts.	24 Bts.
St. ESTEPHE, Red Capsule	\$ 6.96 \$ 7.56
St. JULIEN, Red Capsule	9.00 9.60
LA ROSE, Red Capsule	12.96 13.92
CHATEAU HAUT BRION LAR-	
RIVET	18.60 19.20
CHATEAU MOUTON D'ARMAIL-	
HACQ.	21.00 22.20
CHATEAU PONTET CANET	25.00 —
CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET ...	30.00 —
CHATEAU RAUZAN	42.00 —
CHATEAU LAFITE	48.00 —

These CLARETS are bought direct from the leading French growers. The lowest priced are of exceptional value and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape, and are not artificially made as is generally the case with cheap Wines.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET, CHATEAU RAUZAN, and CHATEAU LAFITE are recommended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines of a rich and rare character.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

BIRTH.

At Jesmond Dene, Singapore, on the 31st July, the wife of F. W. WEBB, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th June, at Wiesbaden, HEINRICH SCHILL, of Tientsin, China, to MARGARET, eldest daughter of Georg LITTE.

On the 30th July, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Ven. Archbishop Perham, FREDERICK THOMAS KINDER, eldest son of Joseph KINDER, Allesley, Warwickshire, to EDITH, only daughter of Henry Octavius SEELE, General, Yorks, England.

DEATH.

At the Government Civil Hospital, on Tuesday, August 7th, FRANK D. MACLEAN, son of Peter MACLEAN, Esq., formerly of Shanghai. [2177]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, August 9th, 1900

The formation of a China League having for its object the instruction and enlightenment of the public at home marks a step taken in a direction which we have frequently pointed out as being the one necessary before any effectual action would be taken by the British Government to insist on China fulfilling her obligations to other countries; and, at the same time, to assist her in reforming her administration in such a manner that fulfilment of these treaty obligations will be possible on her part. In our article of February 24th, referring to Tariff revision and to the tour then being made through England by Lo Feng Lo, we said, "By far the most essential thing in this connection is that accurate and clear information on the point should be conveyed to the public in England and America, more especially in the former country, where the absence of Customs duties on the great bulk of articles of everyday consumption enables interested parties to advocate views which would not be so readily received in America. We have no hesitation in saying that the tour of the Chinese Minister through Britain has one aim and object, and that is, to pave the way for an increase in the Tariff without an adequate *quid pro quo* on the part of China. It must be made known at home to the whole of the manufacturers, merchants and the great artisan class of England who are interested in the China trade that this persuasive and fluent Chinaman has no more real power to advance British interests or trade than the shopkeepers in

the neighbouring city of Canton. "The necessity of bringing this forcibly forward is of the utmost importance to this Colony, and it would be money well spent were the Chamber of Commerce to adopt means to do this. Whether it should be a Deputation of representative men from the Far East or should take other form is a matter which practical business men would have no difficulty in deciding. The great thing to be done is to organize resistance and meet the craft of the Chinese agents with a clear exposition of the danger there is in listening to any proposals made for Tariff revision until ample security has been given that the whole of the fiscal system will be placed, and placed by a certain date, under foreign control. The ablest advocates, both writers and speakers, should be employed to represent the evils of the present system and to stir the British public up to a sense of the danger which threatens their interests."

Thanks to the action of the Chinese themselves Lo Feng Lo's propaganda has received a check that it is not likely to recover from for some time; but the danger is no less pressing that, when the time comes for the settlement of this Chinese question, the Government will not be in a position to say what it is they want—backed by the force of an intelligent public opinion. It is to meet this danger that the very wise step of forming a China League has been adopted. But it is not only at home that the Government needs to be backed by an intelligent public opinion; much can be done in this Colony by a careful consideration of the problems entailed in the reorganization of the Chinese Empire, and as its immediate welfare is closely connected with that of its neighbour, it becomes the duty of all whose vocation calls them here to give the matter their earnest consideration. Of course amongst so many complex problems it is well nigh impossible for the ordinary man to go fully into all; but the broad outlines of the policy he wishes to see pursued he both can and must grasp, however much he may be content to leave the working out of details to experts. To take, for an instance, the question of the status to be accorded to the I. M. Customs in this Colony as one which has agitated and to some extent rendered the relations between us and the mainland rather strained. There is no doubt that as circumstances were then the voice of the public was for non-recognition, and that on broad principles public opinion was right; but, under the changed conditions which must result from the settlement of the trouble now going on in China, it becomes a question whether the views formerly expressed under this heading are not in need of reconsideration. Hitherto the argument used, and rightly so, has been that China should and must collect her own revenue on her own territory and, as a result of this, when the extension of our boundaries was sought for and obtained, the removal back on to her own soil of the *lekin* stations with which China has encircled this Colony was insisted on. Given, however, fiscal reform and a general tariff applicable to all China the problem of where and how that tariff is to be collected is one calling for the careful consideration of the Powers interested. Mr. BRENNAN some years ago exposed the fallacy of the benefits which are supposed to result from the opening of new Treaty Ports. Hitherto this was supposed to be the one remedy for all evils, but experience has proved that such is not the case, and the whole method of opening Treaty Ports must be gone into and amended. Many of those now open are quite useless, inasmuch as in practice they do not constitute ports of direct foreign entry; these consequently should be closed as Treaty Ports, or in other words as ports of direct foreign entry and amalgamated in the general scheme for throwing open the whole of the coasting and inland waters trade of China to all vessels on equal footing. What must be particularly considered by this Colony is the fact that at present it enjoys the status of a foreign port and also of a coast port of China, and if it wishes to profit by this double capacity it must be prepared to concede something in its turn. Vessels at present trade between the Northern ports of China and Canton under the privileges pertaining to the coasting trade and yet call *en route* at this port; a proceeding which would strictly speaking bring them under the heading of vessels coming from abroad and entail the payment of a full import duty at the port of destination on all goods so carried; while with regard to the large junk trade between us and the mainland, it cannot be argued that these vessels should be allowed to carry goods from here into China without paying any duties at all, and therefore the only practical step left open to the Chinese Government was to establish stations on our borders to examine and levy taxes on them. Theoretically they ought, of course, to do this at destination, but for many years we are afraid this, however desirable, will be an impossibility in practice. The loading of goods here and the stoppage of them a few miles further on for examination and levy of

duty must of a necessity be unsatisfactory both to the revenue officials concerned, on the one part, and the owner of the goods, on the other. With this, then, conceded, it becomes a matter, as we said before, for the earnest consideration of the community here whether some modified arrangement could be found satisfactory to both parties. It is perhaps somewhat early to express any views on the subject of the ultimate settlement which is to result from the present condition of China, but the question before this Colony will remain the same as long as the mainland continues in the hands of a foreign power. In the absence of any real knowledge of how far it may be necessary for China to tax her own goods when in transit, for the purpose of raising revenue, it is somewhat difficult to formulate any scheme in detail, but the broad lines on which reform must be worked are, first, the abolition of the dual system of custom houses, and after that the division of the trade of China under the following headings, namely, trade from abroad into ports of direct foreign entry (these would cover the bulk of the treaty ports now open)—constituting trade between those ports of foreign entry—and, lastly, trade between all and every port or place on the rivers or coast of China; including those referred to above as ports of foreign entry. Whether, when an equitable fiscal system is established, the objections hitherto held against official recognition of the I. M. Customs in this Colony would not disappear; and whether by the creation of Imperial Chinese bonded warehouses in some convenient portion of its waters (thus creating in the close vicinity a port of direct foreign entry into China from which goods duty-paid would be free to go to any and all ports in the Empire) a permanent benefit might not result to the Colony without any sacrifice of its independence as a free port—to which of course all other questions are subordinate—are questions which we think are entitled to grave and careful consideration.

The English Mail of the 7th July was delivered in London on the 6th inst.

During the 24 hours preceding noon yesterday there were reported four fresh cases of plague and three deaths. The number of cases for the year are now 1,001 and the number of deaths 943.

Apart from plague only one case of communicable disease was reported in the Colony last week; viz., a fatal case of enteric fever, in the City of Victoria. Of the 22 plague cases for the week 19 were in the City.

Mr. F. D. Maclean, formerly employed in the office of Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone, and Co., died suddenly on Tuesday night. He was in the Hongkong Hotel when he was suddenly seized with a fit of shivering. An ambulance was sent for and as he was being conveyed to the Hospital he died. The post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that death was due to fatty degeneration of the heart.

A woman of the name of Luk Yi, who is the mistress of a brothel at 477, Queen's Road West, was charged with taking part in the purchase of a girl aged 19, named Fan Lai Kum. The transaction came to the ears of the police through the girl being interrogated by the Registrar General's Department. She made a statement to the effect that she was the wife of a coolie at Yumati. She did not know where her husband was now. Her husband sold her to Ko Lo Chung, who was the master of the brothel of which the woman is mistress, for \$200. Ko Lo Chung has since decamped. She did not make any noise, as she thought her husband had the right to sell her.

At the Magistracy yesterday Cheung Su Ki, clerk, was charged at the instance of Inspector McNab with keeping a house at No. 7, Li Yuen Street East, as a common gaming house, and Ho Cheung Leung, broker, Li Pak, broker, Leung Hing Sam, trader, Ho Ping Ku, accountant, Leung Chek Sang, trader, Mok Ki, bar-boy, So Ping Leung, clerk, Wong Lam Kung, trader, and Ng Mun, Wei Sam, and Wong Ki, servants, were charged with gambling therein. Mr. Mounsey appeared for the defence. Chinese constable No. 262 said that at half-past 11 on Sunday night he went to No. 4, Li Yuen Street, and then into No. 7, Li Yuen Street, the houses being back to back. In No. 7 he found the first defendant taking in two stakes. The game of *poi-kau* was being played. He saw the first defendant pay \$5 to the second defendant and the latter paid 25 cents to the former. The plate was by the side of the first defendant. He stood there for a minute and then arrested the first and second defendants. The Inspector and Sergeant came in and arrested the others. All the defendants except the last three were gambling. The 10th, 11th, and 12th defendants were in a small room adjoining that in which the gambling was going on. On being cross-examined by Mr. Mounsey, the witness said he was standing by the side of the first defendant when he took in the two stakes. The men were stranger when he entered the room. He was a stranger to them. Nobody spoke to him and nobody attempted to escape. Before Sunday he did not know that this was a gambling club. He did not know it as the Wo Kee Club. He did not see a board with Wo Kee on. When he arrested the first and second defendants they asked him why he had done so, and he replied for gambling. Evidence was also given by a Chinese detective, Sergeant Munson, and Inspector McNab, and the further hearing was adjourned until Friday.

It is declared that the port of Aden is free from plague.

The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. Pellet, Roman Catholic Bishop of Nagpur. He died on the 23rd ult. of cholera at Nagpur.

At a meeting of the newly formed China League in London on the 5th ult. it was unanimously resolved to invite the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country to support the movement.

Sixty per cent. of the men forming the Militia Brigade now stationed at Colchester have volunteered for service in China if required. The brigade consists of battalions of the Norfolk, Essex, Bedford, and Warwickshire Militia.

The Royal Statistical Society announces that the subject for the essays for the Howard (Bronze) Medal of 1901 will be "The History and Statistics of Tropical Diseases, with especial reference to Bubonic Plague."

The German man-of-war *Friedrich Dismark*, 3,516 tons, 40 guns, 13,000 horse-power and carrying a crew of 305, arrived at Singapore from Kiel on the 1st inst. and proceeded to the wharf to coal. She was expected to leave for China on the 4th.

The *Times of Ceylon* says:—"They certainly are sending us a very mixed lot of prisoners in the *Mohawk* seeing that, though the bulk are Transvaalers, a large number are Germans, Irish-Americans, Hollanders and French. No doubt, Colonel Vincent will take great care of them."

Lieut. General Kelly-Kenny, who has done such excellent work during the operations in South Africa, has been granted a Good Service Pension of a hundred a year. He has been forty-two years in the Army, and his previous field service includes the China War of 1860. He was present at the capture of the Taku and the Taku forts.

Midshipman C. C. Dix, of the *Barfleur*, who, during the storming of Taku, rescued a man and shot two Chinese with his revolver, is the son of Mr. C. Marshall Dix, solicitor, of St. Swithin's-lane. Mr. Dix, who was born at Newcastle, is nineteen years of age. It appears that he recently won the Admiral's prize for an essay on Weihaiwei.

The *London and China Express* learns from Ottawa that unexpected opposition has developed itself in the Senate to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's measure imposing restrictions upon Chinese immigration. The proposals were declared by several Conservative members to be "un-English and retrograde." As the Conservatives are in a large majority, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's measure will probably be defeated.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, published at Singapore on the 2nd inst., notifies that the exportation of arms, ammunition, dynamite, and other explosives and military and naval stores, other than stores required for the use of the military or naval forces of any European or American Power or of Japan to be employed in or on the coast of China, from any port or place in the Colony to any port of the Empire of China, is prohibited for a period of six months from the 1st instant.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Hughes and Hough offered for sale by auction one five-roomed bungalow and four semi-detached houses situate on the remaining portion of Island Lot No. 716 and known as Elliott Crescent, Robinson Road. The property is held from the Crown for the residue of a term of 999 years and the proportion of Crown rent is \$74.60 per annum. The bungalow was sold to Mr. Pang Wa Chuen for \$23,900, No. 1, Elliott Crescent, to Mr. Figueiredo for \$18,500, No. 2, Elliott Crescent, to Mr. Schoneemann for \$17,700, No. 3, Elliott Crescent, to Mr. Bolles for \$17,600, and No. 4, Elliott Crescent, to Captain Goddard for \$18,400. The total amount realised was \$96,100.

The Pope, according to the *London and China Express*, is described as being particularly grieved at the destruction of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Peking, towards the erection of which he was a generous subscriber. The building was stated to be an object of offence to the Empress Dowager, by reason of its spires overtopping those of the Imperial residence. To satisfy her scruples, the Archbishop of Peking acquiesced in various architectural alterations, but apparently these were not sufficient to avert the antagonism of the lady and the "Boxers." The Pope is said to be endeavouring to arrange a coalition between France, Austria, and Belgium for the active protection and promotion of Roman Catholic interests in the Far East.

The Chinese Ambassador in London has translated the third verse of the British National Anthem into Chinese and sent a copy to Professor H. A. Salmond. The following is a translation of the rendering. Professor Salmond says:—"It has been tested and pronounced accurate by some of the best musicians in Europe, as well as by the leading scholars of Chinese in Europe and America—one and all pronounce it as a most excellent rendering and a masterly performance. It was undoubtedly a courtly and friendly tribute to the good feeling existing between two of the greatest Empires of the Eastern Hemisphere."

"Chi shan pi yu yi kang
Shan Tsang chuang fa fang chang
Wan Shan wu chuang
Yung shih Shen Jia yu yi
Yung fa rao pang yu wu
Ko kang sung tek wai yang
Tien yu Chun Chu."

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 8th August, 10.46 p.m.

MORE MURDERS IN CHIHLI.

Six more French priests have been murdered in south-east Chihli.

PRECARIOUS STATE OF CHUNGKING.

The French Consul and three others are remaining at Chungking. The situation there has been very precarious since the premature British evacuation. All the Church Missionary Society left Chungking yesterday.

HOSTILE ACTION OF SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

The Taotai here is trying to stop the export of cattle from Shanghai to supply the troops in the North.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, 7th August, 6.25 p.m.

SURRENDER OF HARRISMITH.

It is officially announced that Harrismith has surrendered to General Macdonald. Lord Kitchener has been reinforced south of the Vaal by the Canadians and General Brabant's command.

FIGHTING NEAR RUSTENBURG.

General Hamilton has reached Rustenburg. Heavy firing is proceeding on the Elands River between Rustenburg and Zeerust. General Carrington is engaged.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 6th August.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

A fourth Indian brigade has been ordered to China and, in addition, the 5th Hyderabad infantry goes to garrison Hongkong.

Telegrams from Shanghai, published semi-officially in St. Petersburg, accuse the British of underhand negotiations with the Viceroy of Nanking and a general inclination to disagree from the other nationalities.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A British force from Standerton surprised Commandant Delany's laager on the Vrede River and dispersed the enemy with considerable loss. General Ian Hamilton is now operating to relieve Rustenburg, where the position is seemingly more difficult than previously realized.

THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

By the courtesy of H.E. the Governor we are enabled to publish the following telegram of condolence from Hongkong to H.M. the Queen on the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Her Majesty's reply thereto.

TELEGRAM TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, SENT 5TH AUGUST, 1900.
"On behalf of the people of Hongkong I beg that you will lay at the feet of Her Majesty the Queen the expression of our loyal and respectful condolences in Her Majesty's sad bereavement by the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha."

REPLY TO ABOVE, RECEIVED 7TH AUGUST, 1900.
"Her Majesty the Queen begs me to express her sincere thanks from the people of Hongkong."

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

ARRIVAL OF THE "LIZARD."

H.M. 1st class gunboat *Lizard* arrived in the harbour yesterday from the Australian station, having left Auckland on the 30th July. Her chief figures are—displacement 715 tons; i.h.p. 100; guns six 4 in., four maxims; speed 13 knots; complement 76.

NEWS VIA INDIA.

THE REINFORCEMENTS.
The following Simla telegrams give details about the Indian troops for China:

Simla, 24th July.
The report that four of the infantry battalions now on their way to China are to be detained at Hongkong is now confirmed here officially.

Simla, 24th July.
The 34th Pioneers have been ordered to China to take the place in the Second Brigade of the 14th Sikhs detained on account of cholera. The 14th Sikhs will go when clear of cholera. The sailing dates of vessels containing the Cavalry Brigade for China are advanced. The *Albatross* to 26th July, the *Muramba* and *Boha* to 2nd August, the *Falkland* and *Sunda* to the 4th, the *Upada* and *Uta* to the 5th, the *Wassila* and *Lauda* to the 8th and the *Ujina* to the 11th.

The replacement in their regiments by fresh appointments to the Staff Corps of officers withdrawn for service in China is sanctioned.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP "MAINE."
A telegram, dated Simla, 23rd July, says:—"The hospital ship *Maine*, with its complement of American nurses, sailed on the 11th instant for China, from South Africa. She will be supplied with a quantity of equipment either at Bombay or Hongkong."

ITALIAN AND FRENCH SHIPS AT COLOMBO.

Ceylon papers announce that the Italian 2nd-class cruiser *Stromboli*, of 3,475 tons displacement (Captain R. Mazzetti), arrived in Colombo harbour on the 23rd ult. from Naples on her way to China. She is a vessel of 17 knots, and carries 14 guns and 4 torpedo tubes. The *Vettor Pisani*, an armoured cruiser of 6,500 tons displacement, also of the Italian Navy, under the command of Captain O. de Filippis, arrived on the 24th. She left Naples on the 3rd July and Perim, her last port of call, on the 15th. The *Vettor Pisani* is a 20-knot vessel, and is armed with 22 guns, and has 5 torpedo tubes. Both ships were to leave on the 25th ult.

The French transport *Colombo*, with 815 troops on board, arrived in harbour on the 23rd. She left Marseilles on the 3rd July, and Djibouti, her last port of call, on the 15th. She resumed the voyage on the 24th. The *Colombo* brought intelligence that the transport *Nive*, with two battalions of French Naval Infantry and one Battalion of Artillery, would touch at Colombo shortly. The men are to replace in Indo-China the men already despatched to China from Saigon. She also reported that the 2nd class cruisers *Bugeaud* (3,740 tons, 189 knots, 10 guns) and *Chasseloup-Laubat* (3,758 tons, 19 knots, 10 guns) had been ordered out to China.

The *Colombo* passed Singapore on the 29th ult., as also did the French transport *Cuchiar* and the cruiser *Friant*. The cruiser *Amiral Charner* followed next day.

NEWS VIA JAPAN.

EXTRAORDINARY ALLEGATIONS.
The special correspondent of the *Kobe Chronicle* writes from Tientsin on the 26th ult.:

The officers of the troops of all nations agree that the advance to Peking has been unnecessarily delayed by the British, and there is a feeling of intense indignation. There is no movement of the troops except among the Indian bagpipers, who are parading Tientsin. The Russian and Japanese troops could have dislodged 8,000 Chinese troops from Peking easily.

JAPANESE MESSAGE ON JULY 22ND.

The Chinese who arrived with the letter from the Japanese Legation of July 22nd has been imprisoned on suspicion of being a spy. It seems he killed the original messenger and used the letter as a pretext whereby to enter Tientsin. Lieut. Colonel Shiba (Military Attaché at Peking) writes the 22nd inst.: "We await relief with keen anxiety. No man will come! We have been continually attacked by day and night by more than ten regiments of Chinese troops. By supreme efforts we still hold the Russian, American and British Legations, and half the French Legation. The British Legation is our last stronghold, and contains the women and children. The Japanese force remaining consists of eleven marine and fourteen volunteers, each having twenty cartridges and five days' rations. Eight of the Japanese marines have been killed and twenty-seven wounded. Hostilities were suspended on the 17th, but we are in constant apprehension of their renewal. We shall probably succumb within a week unless relieved. The Emperor and the Empress Dowager appear to be still living in Peking."

TWO MESSAGES BY RUNNER.

Another correspondent writes on the same day:—

A messenger from Peking confirms the report of the arrival of the foreigners in the capital to the nuncio at the Legation in the Tartar City, and states that everything else is destroyed.

Another messenger reports that there are dissensions among the Chinese, and that hostilities have been suspended and negotiations commenced with the Ministers.

DIPLOMATIC ACTION AT PEKING IN MAY.

A communiqué from the Russian Foreign Office is published, stating that on May 21 the Diplomatic Body presented a Collective Note to the Tammui Yamen, in which the following demands were formulated:—

1. The arrest of all the members of the "Boxer" Society who organised disturbances in the streets, as well as of all those who circulated pamphlets, manifestations, &c., containing threats against foreigners.
2. The arrest of all persons giving up their premises for seditions meetings, these to be dealt with in the same manner as rebels stirring up revolt.
3. Severe punishment of any police officials guilty of remissness in carrying out repressive measures or of collusion with the insurgents.
4. The execution of all persons guilty of attacks upon life or property (murder and incendiarism).
5. The execution of all persons directing the acts of the "Boxers" or supporting them with funds.
6. The notification of these measures to the population of Peking, the province of Chihli, and other northern provinces.

At the same meeting at which the above Note was agreed upon, the foreign Ministers decided to consider the best means of summoning landing forces to Peking in the event of their demands not being complied with by the Chinese within five days. At the close of the meeting the Russian Minister, for his own part, directed the very serious attention of the Chinese Minister to the necessity of taking most stringent measures for the suppression of the revolt. On May 24 the Tammui Yamen replied in a Note stating that the Government had issued a decree on May 17, whereby the Tammui Yamen ordered the Military Governor, the Prefects of Peking, and Censors of the five cities to draw up measures for the rigorous suppression of the revolt, and that in their main features the measures so drawn up fully corresponded with the demands of the foreign Ministers. At the same time the Tammui Yamen had ordered the Viceroy of Chihli and the local administrative authorities to take severe measures for the restoration of order. The Note concluded by expressing the conviction that the "Boxer" society would be destroyed in this way, and that there would be no further disturbances. The Russian Foreign Office appends the following remarks:—Such an evasive reply could not satisfy the foreign Ministers, who were accordingly again called together in order to finally decide upon the means to be employed for summoning the landing forces. Half an hour before this conference the Chinese Minister sent the Secretary of the Tammui Yamen to the Russian Ministers to say that severe measures had already been taken for suppressing the revolt. This statement was probably due to the desire of the Chinese Government to avert the adoption of decisive measures by the foreign Ministers. In the meantime events took their course. The rebels inflicted a complete defeat upon the detachment of regular troops sent against them, and cruelly massacred the Colonel and sixty men. Such was the state of affairs at Peking on the day before the city was completely cut off from the outer world, when anxiety began to be felt for the fate of the foreign Ministers and European residents.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, there being present—

His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G.).
The Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Acting Colonial Secretary).

Hon. W. MEIGH GOODMAN (Attorney-General).
Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY (Director of Public Works).
The Hon. BASH TAYLOR (Acting Harbour Master).

Hon. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.
Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.
Hon. J. THURBURN.
Hon. WEI A. YUK.
Hon. B. M. GRAY.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK.
Mr. E. F. JOHNSTON (Acting Clerk of Councils).

The Acting Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Inspector of Schools for 1899, the report of the Assessment Committee for 1900-1901, and the report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer for 1899.

FINANCIAL.
The Acting Colonial Secretary laid on the table the financial minutes No. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was carried.
The Acting Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 14) and moved its adoption.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was carried.
PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.
The Director of Public Works laid on the table the report of the Public Works Committee (No. 3) and moved its adoption.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was carried.
NATURALISATION.
On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Acting Attorney-General, a Bill entitled "An Ordinance for the Naturalisation of Wei Lun Shek; alias Wei Chi utius Wei Shiu Wing; alias Wei Yau Ying," was read a first time.

The Standing Orders having been suspended, the Bill was read a second time, and after it had gone through in committee it was read a third time and passed.

THE KOWLOON GODOWNS TRAMWAYS.
The Attorney-General proposed the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Kowloon Godowns Tramways Ordinance, 1897." The "Objects and Reasons" of the Bill were stated as follows:—

"The object of this Ordinance is to enable the Company to use a different kind of rail from the old steel grooved rail which was intended to be used under Ordinance No. 18 of 1897 was passed. Rails of another type have since been found more durable. When this Ordinance is passed it will still be necessary for the Company to obtain the approval of the Director of Public Works before the rails proposed to be used can be laid down. So long as the Director of Public Works is satisfied with the material and type of rail it seems unnecessary to insist upon the use of the steel grooved rails."

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was carried.
The Bill was considered in committee clause by clause, and on the Council resuming it was read a third time and passed.

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.
A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council meeting, the Acting Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were agreed to:—

A sum of \$500 in aid of the vote "Government House: Repairs to furniture and incidental expenses."
A sum of \$2,500 in aid of the vote "Arms and Ammunition for police." This expense is rendered necessary by the purchase of extra arms and ammunition in view of contingencies.

A sum of \$300, being increase authorized by the Secretary of State for the colonies to the salary of the Veterinary Surgeon. The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon does not participate in the general increase, and the Secretary of State subsequently decided to place him on the same footing as the Assistant Surgeon in the Medical Department.

A sum of \$450 to cover the salary of the Assistant Government Marine Surveyor for four and a half months of the current year.
A sum of \$1,000 for additional fittings to two police launches.

A sum of \$81 to defray the wages for 44 months of an order for this new steam tender. This was all the business.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
CAPTAIN'S CUP—SILVER MEDAL FOR AUGUST.

Although the attendance of members was quite up to the average, the hot weather during the competition days was evidently too much for the majority, very few cards being returned. The winner of the Cup played a good round, 4, 4, 5, 4, 3, 6, 5, 4, 40, and 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 40.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.
Mr. J. H. T. McMurtrie ... 79 0 79
Mr. H. W. Robertson ... 99 13 86
Mr. W. J. Gresson ... 109 16 93
(17 entries).

POOL.
Mr. T. S. Forrest ... 86 0 86
(8 entries).

THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
LONG RANGE CUP AND SPOONS.

Owing to the Volunteer parade there was only a small attendance at the Range on Saturday last. Some very good scores were made by those competing, the Cup being finally won outright by Sergeant-Major Wallace, R.E., with the magnificent score of 100, including a "possible" at the 700 yards range.

SCORES.
600 Yds. 800 Yds. Handi. Total.
S. M. Wallace, R.E. 33 35 42 100
Mr. Collins 19 31 31 81
Mr. Pidgeon 31 31 33 95
Ar. Sergt. Blair 31 32 39 102
Mr. Watson 31 32 39 102
Hon. F. H. May 21 33 29 83
Insp. McLennan 29 33 30 92
J. Crumey, R.N. 31 34 36 101
Corp. Hills, R.E. 31 28 24 83

* Winners of Spoons.

SUPREME COURT.

AUGUST 8th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE), AND HIS HONOUR T. BERGONIE SMITH (PUISNE JUDGE).

THE YU HING LONG (PLAINTIFFS) APPELLANTS AND CARMICHAEL AND BARLOW (DEFENDANTS) RESPONDENTS.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Serrano Smith on a question of fact and law and on the ground that the judgment was against the weight of evidence in a suit heard in the summary jurisdiction of the court between the Yu Hing Long as the plaintiffs and Carmichael and Barlow as the defendants, wherein judgment was given in favour of the defendants on the 7th July.

Mr. E. H. Sharp (instructed by Messrs Mounsey and Bruton) appeared for the appellants and Mr. M. W. Blide (instructed by Messrs Wilkinson and Grist) for the respondents. Mr. Sharp said that this was an appeal on a question of fact, the plaintiffs submitting that the judgment of the court below was against the weight of evidence. The plaintiffs' case briefly was that, so far as they knew, a contract was made between the defendants and a firm called the Kwong Hing Cheong for the construction of engines for a launch which the defendants were under contract to build. This contract was entered into before the end of last year. Early this year it was discovered by the defendants that the work contracted for could not be finished in time. They, therefore, found it necessary to get the remainder of the work otherwise arranged for. The plaintiffs' case was that the defendants came and put the matter before them, and the plaintiffs replied, "Yes, we will do the work, but not for the Kwong Hing Cheong; we will only do it for you. We know the Kwong Hing Cheong and we decline to give credit to them." To go further into detail, on the 10th October, 1899, this original contract between the defendants and the Kwong Hing Cheong was entered into, but in January of the present year the defendants discovered that the work could not be completed in the stipulated time. On the 8th February Barlow, one of the partners in the defendant firm, went to the plaintiffs and laid the matter before them. At that interview some arrangement was come to. The plaintiffs said that at that interview Barlow gave the order, and that Barlow promised to pay, because, as was explained, he had money in hand under the original contract. The plaintiffs' case proceeded to say that they refused to do the work for and give credit to and at the order of Kwong Hing Cheong. The plaintiffs' manager, Wong Kan, said, "I said I would not do it for the Kwong Hing Cheong. The accountant, who was present at the interview, said, 'We have done work for the Kwong Hing Cheong before. They still owe us money. I would not have consented to do the work for the Kwong Hing Cheong. I knew they were in difficulties.' The Kwong Hing Cheong were to approve the work, and the accountant said the Kwong Hing Cheong certified that the work was correct and proper and they put on their chop." Pursuant to this arrangement the first two bills were made out "in the defendant's name. Afterwards the bills were in the name of the Kwong Hing Cheong to enable the defendants to recover from them if possible under the arrangement already entered into. On the 5th March Barlow made a payment to the plaintiffs. The plaintiff's case was that the amount due upon the first bill was \$1,000, and that the defendant's account was \$1,200 or \$1,300 on the 5th March. Mr. Sharp proceeded to read the evidence as to the point that Barlow ordered the work to be done and promised to pay, because he had money in hand on the first contract, and that Barlow paid Wong Kan \$1,000 on the 5th March and frequently promised to pay the balance. Mr. Sharp contended that the true explanation of the whole trouble was to be found in Barlow's own evidence that the defendants lost upon the contract. He said, "We lost \$1,000 or \$1,700 on our contract—\$1,200 or \$1,300 on the engines alone."

Mr. Slade subsequently addressed the court. The Chief Justice dismissed the appeal, but made no order as to costs.

The Acting Puisne Judge dismissed the appeal, but allowed costs.

Mr. Slade addressed the court as to costs and showed the difficulties of the case.

The Chief Justice altered his judgment as to costs, and accordingly the appeal was dismissed with costs.

THE CHINA TEA SUPPLY.

The London correspondent of the Times of Ceylon telegraphed on the 25th ult.—The London Tea Market is excited in view of the probable shortage of China shipments, as it is expected that the unrest in China will affect trade arrangements, and coupled with the anticipated insecurity of the overland route and looting of tea whilst in transport, the supply of the Russian market is looked upon as likely to be considerably interfered with. The excitement is not lessened by the news that the British Consul has advised the removal of all women and children from Hankow, proving that the unrest in the district is spreading.

The Times of Ceylon comments:—The news sent by our London Correspondent gives evidence of the response shown by the London tea market—delicate and sensitive to anything likely to affect supply—and the possibility of shortage of China tea. Our information already received of fighting between the Chinese and the Russians far away to the north-east in the Amur districts, many hundreds of miles from Peking, proves how widespread is the unrest, which is feared, and it is more than possible that the caravan route, stretching its great length as it does from Kalgan, the great southern depot, whence all the tea going by caravan route is despatched on its road to Russia, and Urya far away north, will be subjected to the attacks of the hordes of marauders and tribesmen who will not lose so excellent an opportunity for plunder. It is, however, to Kalgan, the great depot, where probably these who best understand the working of the Chinese foreign tea trade are looking most anxiously, for there can be no question that vast quantities of tea are still stored there, and the disturbances in that direction, near to Peking, are not unlikely to lead to great quantities of tea being burnt and otherwise lost to that great aggregate—the world's consumption—which must be fed from some source, and, failing China, the shortage will inevitably be made up by Ceylon and India. Therefore, we think, the news to-day of the fact that the London market is disturbed by the present outlook in China is of considerable consequence, happening, moreover, as it has at the most critical time of the year for Ceylon tea, viz., the time of the largest supply.

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 7th August.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHAPEL NEAR HO-PHO.

With regard to the reported destruction of the English Presbyterian chapel at Ng-yun-thung, it appears that there was a mistake. The chapel really destroyed was at a small place near the market town of Ho-pho in the Kiet-yang district. The walls were undermined at night by enemies, but fell while they were working and injured some of them. The work of destruction was completed, however, the next day by direction of the village elders.

DISTURBANCE IN A CHAPEL NEAR SWATOW.

On the 29th ult., one of the American Baptist missionaries visited the chapel at Tat-thou-po, a large town perhaps ten miles south of Swatow. There was no disturbance in the chapel nor afterwards during the preaching in the streets, and it was not until the next day that the missionary learned that one of the native Christians had been severely beaten. It appears that some rude fellows entered the chapel not long after the missionary left and behaved so insolently that one of the native Christians expostulated, whereon he was well beaten for his pains and forced to knock his head on the ground before them.

LOOTING OF A D. PREMISES AT UNG-KUNG.

About ten days ago a number of roughs went to the place at Ung-kung (Wang-kang) owned by the American Baptist Mission and occupied by Rev. A. F. Groesbeck and family. They seemed bent on mischief, but finally went away after throwing some stones. The leaders were recognized and information given promptly to the authorities. A little later Mr. Groesbeck came up from Swatow and called at each of the three yamen in the city. He was well received and every assurance given that the property would be protected. He returned to Swatow on the 2nd inst. About 9 p.m. on the 5th inst. a mob of 200 men attacked the Roman Catholic place at Ungkung but were driven off by a display of firearms. At the same time some women were sent by the priest to the military yamen for help. The underlings at that yamen would not so much as let them in, so they had to go back. In the meantime the mob started for the American Baptist place. They looted it thoroughly, leaving not so much as a chopstick behind and talked of burning the place; but the neighbours objected for fear the fire might spread, so they contented themselves with making a bonfire of Mr. Groesbeck's library. Before the books had begun to burn much they were interrupted by the arrival of the military mandarin—a Hunanese—with forty or fifty soldiers. He scattered the crowd, now grown to 500, it is said, but apparently made no arrests. A messenger came from the English Presbyterian chapel saying that the rioters were there, so off the soldiers went, only to find that it had been completely gutted by the rioters; but the outside building was not damaged. It appears that a teacher ran from the A. B. place to the military yamen as soon as the rioters came, but the runners would not let him in nor inform the magistrate. By a desperate effort he managed to get by them and broke through into the presence of the official himself, who at once summoned his soldiers and went to the rescue. Word reached Swatow late yesterday afternoon, the 6th inst.

THE RIOTERS AND THE AUTHORITIES.

The leader of the riot was the one formally accused as the leader in the previous attempt. He evidently waited long enough to see that the authorities did not intend to move in the matter and then got up the second mob. The authorities had ample time to act and cannot escape the full responsibility for what they took no measures to prevent. Unless they act now promptly and wisely the spirit of lawlessness will spread, and not only the chapels but the homes of the native Christians will be plundered. It is some comfort to state that no one was injured and that plunder seemed the only object of the rioters. They seemed to expect to find hoards of treasure and attacked in order every box and chest, choosing the heaviest first.

Ung-kung is a populous and important city on the coast very near the Fukien border. Launches run daily between there and Swatow. The mission house was not merely looted, the floor was torn up and the roof-tiles smashed. What the mob could not or did not wish to carry away they broke up or rendered useless.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE CRISIS.
Writing from Malta on June 28 to a gentleman at Plymouth, who suggested that his experience of China would be of great service in that country now, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford says:—

"If any impression exists as to my being sent to China it is incorrect, as I have no knowledge of any such idea. I had reason to think that my commercial mission was a success, as I was able to make friends with the commercial classes of all nations as well as the Chinese themselves. I believe my plan would have succeeded and China would not have been broken up, as it must be now, into European provinces, thus creating that intensely irritating position of having 'spheres of influence,' as it is styled, under which it will be impossible for the Powers of Europe to work together in harmony. The Powers (including Great Britain), having by their policy completely overthrown and undermined all Chinese authority, will now themselves have to maintain law and order among 400,000,000 of people, and to provide that security for life, trade, and commerce which only an efficient military and police organization can give. My proposal as to placing the Chinese army as a whole on the same footing as that of the Maritime Customs, under officers of all nationalities (but making it essentially Chinese army for China) would certainly have solved a problem that will now develop into the most serious and difficult question of the century."

SAILORS AND SOLDIERS' CHINA RELIEF FUND.

The above fund has been started at the suggestion of Mrs. F. E. Scott, the wife of Bishop Scott, of Peking, and its object is to afford financial help to the widows and orphaned relatives of the British Seamen, Marines, and Soldiers who have lost, or may lose their lives in this China War, and that part of the subscription raised be given to such who may be either from disease or wounds incapacitated. Subscriptions will be duly acknowledged in our columns, and should be addressed "Manager, Hongkong Daily Press, Sailors and Soldiers' China Relief Fund." When a sufficient sum has been subscribed it will be handed over for administration.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Already acknowledged ... \$415.00

DIARY OF THE CRISIS.

May 27.—Boxers burn station on the Lu-Han line.
May 28.—Boxers burn stations between Peking and Pootungfu. Belgian engineers and other refugees start from Pootungfu to cut their way to Tientsin. Pootungfu station and works burnt. Railway communication with Peking interrupted.

May 29.—Communication with Peking restored.
May 30.—Guards for Peking Legations commenced arriving at Tientsin.

May 31.—First detachment of guards go up by rail to Peking in the afternoon from Tientsin.
June 1.—Supposed incendiary at Tientsin.

June 2.—Murder of Revs. Norman and Robinson. Pootungfu refugees reach Tientsin.
June 3.—Railway intercourse between Peking and Tientsin finally restored.

June 4.—Large allied force lands at Taku.
June 5.—Detailed message from Sir C. MacDonald to Consul Warren at Shanghai.

June 6.—Admiral Seymour starts with 800 allied troops for Peking. Telegraphic communication with Peking ceases.
June 11.—Murder of Japanese Consul at Peking.

June 13.—Baron von Ketteler, German Ambassador at Peking, murdered. Rioting at Yunnan.

June 14.—Fighting outside Austrian Legation at Peking.
June 15.—Hsinan leaves Hongkong with 600 men from Hongkong Regiment and Asiatic Artillery. Chapels in Tientsin native city burnt.

June 16.—Admiral Seymour cut off from Tientsin. Taku takes 500 Welsh Fusiliers and Engineers from Hongkong.

June 17.—Taku Ports attacked and captured by allied warships. Chinese bombardment of Tientsin begins.

June 19.—Admiral Seymour reaches a point 25 miles from Peking, but is compelled to retreat.
June 21.—Terrible reaches Tongku.

June 22.—Two attempts to relieve Tientsin fail.
June 23.—Successful third attempt to reach Tientsin. Chinese remain in force in the neighbourhood.

June 24.—All Legations at Peking destroyed except British, French, and German.
June 25.—First Indian transport starts for China.

June 26.—Admiral Seymour relieved and back in Tientsin.
June 28.—Message from Sir R. Hart reaches Tientsin.

July 1.—Condition of Peking reported desperate.
July 4.—Last letters to hand from Sir C. MacDonald and Mr. Conger written at Peking. 44 killed and 88 wounded at the Legation to date.

July 7.—Murder of all foreigners remaining at Pootungfu.
July 9.—Nerbudda, first transport, reaches Hongkong.

July 11.—Heavy fighting at Tientsin.
July 14.—130 more Welsh Fusiliers leave Hongkong for North. Allies capture Tientsin native city with a loss of 775 men. General Yamaguchi leaves Japan for Taku.

July 15.—General Gaselee reaches Hongkong.
July 16.—Reported armistice at Peking. 62 deaths at Legations to date.

July 17.—Li Hung-Chang appointed Viceroy of Chihli. States of war on Amur River.
July 18.—Li Hung-Chang arrives at Hongkong and leaves for Shanghai.

July 20.—Reported appeal of Chinese Emperor to Japan. Alleged receipt of message from Conger at Washington.
July 21.—Consul Carles receives Sir C. MacDonald's letter of the 4th inst. I.M.C. staff safe on this date.

July 22.—Li Hung-Chang reaches Shanghai.
July 23.—Proposed Russian Service at St. Paul's for Peking refugees postponed. Murder of 5 foreigners and many native Christians in Shanghai.

July 26.—Admiral Seymour with Centurion and Albatross arrives off Shanghai.
August 1.—Admiral Seymour goes on visit to Nanking.

August 2.—Peking prisoners reported from Japanese source again in danger.
August 4.—First detachment Cavalry Brigade leaves India for China.

August 5.—Admiral Seymour returns to Shanghai. Allies attack and rout Chinese at Peitang.
August 6.—Jelapa reaches Hongkong.

August 7.—H.M.S. Goliath leaves Hongkong for the North.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The Indo-China steamer Suinau, from Calcutta and Straits, left Singapore for this port on Tuesday, 7th inst, at 2 p.m.

The M. M. steamer Yarra, with the next French mail, will leave Saigon to-morrow (Thursday), at 1 a.m. for this port.

The N. P. steamer Argyll arrived at Portland (Oregon) on the 6th inst. from Hongkong and Japan.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per P. & O. steamer Coromandel, sailed 4th August. For London—139 bales raw silk, 150 bales waste silk opt. Manchester, 200 bales casia, 60 boxes tea, 1 case bird skin, 1 case silk, 1 case bird feathers, 1 pkg. private effects, 1 pkg. sundries, 4 cases cigars from Manila.

Per Buenos Ayres—1,500 pkgs. tea from Macao. For St. Etienne—10 bales raw silk. For Milan—10 bales raw silk. For Lyons—183 bales raw silk. For Marseilles—51 bales raw silk, 100 bales waste silk, 470 bales pierced cocoons, 13 cases human hair.

FORWARD POLICY OF THE LIEBIG COMPANY.
For many years confusion has arisen between the original Liebig Company's Extract and other Extracts called by Liebig's name. The genuine Liebig Company's Extract bears the blue signature J. V. Liebig, but to make the distinction clear and to avoid all risk of trying imitations it will henceforth bear an additional trade mark composed of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co's initials, LEMCO.

1414-7

INTIMATIONS.

THE SHARE LIST WILL CLOSE AT NOON ON THE 15TH AUGUST, 1900.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
CHINA MATTING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (Hongkong Currency) \$1,000,000

Divided into 50,000 Shares of \$20 each, of which \$5 is payable on application and \$5 on allotment. The balance will be called up as required, probably \$5 in about 6 months and the balance about a year hence.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE:
ROBERT SHEWAN, Esq., (Chairman).
D. GILLIES, Esq., Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
J. H. LEWIS, Esq., Messrs. Douglas, Laiprak & Co.

CHAU TUNG SHANG, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGERS:
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

BANKERS:
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of making by power-looms straw matting of the same description as that now produced by hand-looms in the neighbourhood of Canton (China).

The export of Matting from China to the United States has of late years become a most important trade, having risen in the last 10 years as follows:—

From 179,473 rolls shipped in 1889/1890 To 370,107 rolls shipped in 1898/1899 but, as usual, the quality of the goods has fallen away with the increased demand, while prompt delivery, to contract time, has become increasingly difficult.

Many attempts have been made to devise a loom which could be worked by steam to take the place of the crude hand-looms, used by the Chinese and Japanese, but success has only been attained by a loom which became the property of the Kobe Manufacturing Co. and which has since been brought to a high state of perfection by further inventions and improvements.

The promoters of this Company, having experimented with a small trial plant of 50 of these power-looms and introduced various further improvements suggested by their knowledge of the Matting trade and requirements of the market in the United States, are now satisfied that Matting made by such machinery must supersede that made by hand-looms, and have accordingly entered into an agreement with the Kobe Manufacturing Co. to acquire all the rights to the invention.

While experimenting with the 50 looms, some 10,000 rolls were made and shipped, and the reports on the later and better made shipments were all of a highly favorable and encouraging nature, the evenness of the fabric and the great improvement on the old hand-loom matting, especially as regards the selvage or edge, being particularly praised and commented on. One great difficulty was to get the machines to turn over the straw so as to produce a clean surface at the edges of the Matting; this difficulty was overcome some months ago, and the looms can now, in the opinion of experts, turn out a perfect fabric.

As each power-loom can produce about 30 yards a day as against 6 yards produced by hand-loom, the saving in time is obvious, while the advantage of being able to rely on punctual delivery will be a great boon to dealers at home, who at present have to put up with much delay and loss of time in getting their goods.

The advantage is still more obvious to-day in view of the political unrest all over China and the great probability of the present troubles in the North spreading to the South, in which case the matting industry in the districts around Canton is likely to suffer to such an extent that it may take years to recover, matting being entirely dependent upon the labour of the peasant class when not engaged in their ordinary farm work.

It is proposed to erect a Factory capable of running 450 looms, producing about 100,000 rolls per annum, on which it is estimated, at the prices recently obtained in the United States for the Matting sent there for sale, there would be a net profit of at least \$14 per roll, or say \$150,000. In a course of time further experience and economies will undoubtedly improve upon these figures.

The promoters of this Company have, as before stated, experimented with 50 looms, and having acquired from the Kobe Manufacturing Company all the rights to the invention, will transfer the same to the new Company together with 50 looms and other machinery, stock-in-trade, goodwill, &c., for \$350,000 (Hongkong currency), which amount will be taken by the Kobe Manufacturing Company and the promoters in shares.

The Capital of the Company, as far as can be roughly estimated, will be laid out in the following manner:—

Land, Buildings and Machinery ... \$470,000
Working Capital ... 180,000
Kobe Manufacturing Company and Promoters for Rights, Goodwill and Stock-in-trade ... 350,000 (Taken in Shares.)

Prospectus and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the Company's Bankers or at the office of the General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1900. [2114]

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c.

FOR 1900
THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

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AMERICAN SYSTEM

DENTISTRY

AT
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
CHADWICK KEW
(LATE OF POATE & NOBLE).
Hongkong, 15th September, 1899. [1756]

SIENTING

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No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1891. [308]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY,
have this day been removed to
5, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Entrances East Lane, recently Messrs.
Wendt & Co.'s Office, behind Messrs. Shewan.
Tomes & Co.'s premises.
Hongkong 1st May, 1900.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE GREATEST WASTE-SPOT
—A NOVELODOZIER—COLOURS AND NERVES
—OIL FUEL IN RUSSIA—PHOTOGRAPHIC DE-
COUPLING OF METALS—GERMAN PEAT—AN
ARC-LIGHT WITHOUT CARBONS—FLEXIBLE
GLASS—FOSSIL MICROBES—NEW BRICKS—A
RIVAL TO THE POTATO—THE GREATEST
TEMPERATURE RANGE.

The earth within the Arctic circle supports a considerable population, but the Antarctic Circle is without trace of human life. Upon 8,000,000 square miles surrounding the south pole the foot of man has never trodden. Dr. F. A. Cook dissents from the general belief that this vast waste offers nothing to repay exploration, and points out that whales, seals and penguins are abundant, that immense deposits of guano exist, and that the region is especially adapted to the farming of fur-bearing animals. Possible future industries are thus suggested. The prospect, however, is a forlorn one to the home-seeker, as beyond the Antarctic Circle the line of perpetual snow extends to the seashore, and only an occasional island or cape is bare for a few weeks in summer. The coast is made inaccessible by an almost unbroken ice-wall from 50 to 200 feet high. There are no trees or plants, except a few mosses and lichens upon rocks too steep to hold snow, yet animal life seems to be well distributed. The average temperature is low, though, the extremes are less than in Arctic regions. Dr. Cook has experienced 60 deg. above zero in summer to 63 deg. below in winter in the north, while in the south the mercury went 45 deg. below in winter but did not reach 2 deg. above on any day in summer. The Antarctic temperature is less trying than the excessive humidity, and the gales and snowstorms, which are almost continuous through the year.

An air perfume in two papers, on the plan of scitilz powders, is a French idea. The white paper contains binoxide of barium saturated with a concentrated perfume, while the coloured paper holds powdered permanganate of potash in the proper proportions to liberate oxygen when the two powders are dissolved together. The liberated ozone or oxygen carries the perfume into the air, which it disinfects at the same time.

An amorphous silicon that is so active as to burn when gently heated in the air is produced by two German chemists by causing sodium to act on the fluoride of silicon, and subsequently fusing the powdered mass with aluminium.

The red end of the spectrum has been found to be exciting to the nervous system, Henri de Parville points out, while violet, blue and green have a soothing effect. Balls and turkeys are angered by red; blue glasses are sometimes used to quiet horses. In a factory at Lyons, sensitive plates were formerly made by red light, and the workmen continually sang or gesticulated, but in the green light now used the men are calm, talk little, and are less tired at night. The effect of sunshine in cheering nervous patients is often very marked. It has been further suggested that the green of vegetation, the blue of the sky and the blue-green of the ocean may powerfully affect health through their calming influence. With such evidence as we have of the effects of colours on the organism, Dr. Parville considers the subject worthy of thorough investigation.

Petroleum residue is now used as fuel for the locomotives on thirteen per cent. of the Russian railroads. It is required that the oil be of a greenish colour, never black, and free from sulphur, water and sand. It specific gravity must not exceed 0.911 at 63 deg. F., its boiling point not to fall below 234 deg. To ensure fuel for winter, when transportation is difficult, storage tanks are placed at intervals along the railways, and have capacities up to 2,500 tons. The locomotive carries about five tons, which is stored under the water-tank of the tender.

A new process of engraving photographs on metal is claimed by J. Peterson and W. Dickson, of Edinburgh. The clean and polished metal is coated with a hot solution of 3 ounces of fish glue in 5 ounces of water, to which 5 scruples of bichromate of ammonium has been added; and when this coating is cool it is printed by exposure to light under a photographic negative. The coating or enamel is then heated by a gas stove or spirit lamp until given a rich brown colour. The metal under the unhardened parts of the enamel is then chemically etched, and the design is given sharpness by burnishing.

Insanity is not largely due to mental worry, according to Dr. Clouston, of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. His traces only 11.5 per cent. of the cases to this cause, bodily affections—drink, faulty development, etc.—being the chief sources.

An estimate of the possible value of the great peat-beds of North Germany has been made by Dr. Frank. He finds that an acre of turf, 19 feet thick, gives 1,000 tons of dry turf, equivalent to 480 tons of coke, and that the mosses of the Ems Valley, covering 1,000 square miles, might yield the equivalent of 300,000,000 tons of pit-coal, or more than the total production of

Germany for three years. It is proposed that the peat be burned at central stations of 10,000 horse-power capacity, consuming annually the product of 200 acres. The power would be useful on the new canal connecting Dortmund to the Ems, but more so in the manufacture of calcium carbide for acetylene. With 10,000 horse-power, the acetylene produced would have an annual value equal to that of 20,000 tons of imported petroleum.

A new arc lamp, which seems to be of German origin, is designed to avoid the inconvenience of regularly renewing the carbons. It consists of a vacuum bulb containing two L-shaped aluminium rods pointed with platinum, and it is claimed that the points between which the arcs form show practically no wear. The arcs are regulated by a simple pendulum arrangement, instead of requiring the complicated feed mechanism of the usual carbon rods. The lamp, which is to be used in a horizontal position, casts no shadow.

To produce flexible transparent plates, not easily broken and proof against acids and alkalis, it is recommended to dissolve 4 to 8 parts of collodion wool (soluble pyroxilin or gun cotton), in 1 part of ether or alcohol, and mix the solution with 4 parts of castor oil and 4 to 6 parts of Canada balsam. A little zinc white gives the appearance of ivory. The inflammability is claimed to be less than that of other collodion plates, and is made still less by magnesium chloride.

Bacteria are held by B. Renault to have been a most powerful factor in the world's geological development. He believes that they transformed wood into coal, and that several species of the fossilized bacteria have been discovered in coal by himself and C. E. Bertrand.

Bricks of quartziferous sand mixed with a small proportion of lime can be made in many places where clay is not available, and they have the advantages of being proof against water, frost and acids. A serious difficulty in their manufacture has been the extremely variable quality caused by changes of the weather. By mixing the sand and lime in a vacuum with steam heat, and admitting steam to supply the exact amount of moisture necessary, Wilhelm Solvay of Zurich has overcome this difficulty, thus perfecting an industry that Consul B. H. Warner, Jr., predicts will prove of great importance in all countries. The process ensures a beginning of the combination of silicic acid and lime before the mixture is pressed into moulds and prevents all deleterious aeration of the lime by the atmosphere. The apparatus consists of a steam-tight mixing machine provided with revolving arms, with an air pump attached to exhaust the air and draw out excessive moisture, and a tube inside for admitting the exact amount of steam required. Proper management of three valves ensures a uniform product.

Cement made from blast-furnace slag is stated to have remarkable tensile strength and resistance to compression. In a process for making it, described by Ritter von Schwarz, the slag is ground into sand and mixed with limestone and slacked lime, and the mixture is reduced to fine powder and made into bricks with water. After drying in the air, these bricks are burnt into clinker in a special furnace, the clinker being then stored for six weeks before being finally ground.

The Ouseunity, for which the botanical name *Plectranthus Coccini* has been proposed, is an edible tuber of the Solanum to which M. Maxime Cornu has just drawn attention. It resembles the potato, with the advantage that it can be grown in a truly tropical climate.

Probably the greatest diurnal temperature range on record is that reported by M. Zichy, a late traveller in Mongolia. The temperature at Urga was 30.3 deg. at 5 a.m., and at noon it had risen to 105.5 deg.

The microbes of dental caries are stated by M. Choquet to number five species, and they cause decay on being experimentally introduced into a sheep's tooth.

CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.
Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting
THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD.
PRICE OF 12-BORE CARTRIDGES:
Loaded with Powder only, and 1 lb. of Shot.
Primrose Cases . . . \$5.65
Pegamont Cases . . . 6.25
Elector Cases Cases 6.30
5 per cent. discount on orders of 1,000 and over.
Apply to
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Gunmakers,
Hongkong.
[1877]

Hongkong, 27th July, 1897.

RUTNART PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719.
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND
SHIPPERS.
Ship only the Finest Quality
Extra Dry (Green Seal)
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1896. [1521]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED
is now prepared to receive perishable pro-
visions for Cold Storage at EAST POINT at
Moderate Rates.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1899. [159]

怡生號

YEE SANG & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS
have always on hand
LARGE STOCKS EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF COAL.
Address—Care of Messrs. KWONG SANG & Co
No. 68, PRAYA.
[22]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"CHUSAN,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo, by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Go-
down Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where
each consignment will be sorted out Mark by
Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, ex s.s. *Australia* and *Caledonia*.
From Zanzibar, ex s.s. *Goa*.
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. *Pemba* and
Haidar.

From Malabar Coast, ex s.s. *Morani*.
Optional goods will be landed here unless in-
structions are given to the contrary before 5
P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 8th inst., at 4 P.M.,
will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.
All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage ob-
tained from the Godown Company within ten
days after the vessel's arrival here, after which
no claims will be recognised.

A. M. MARSHALL,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1900. [1]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO
AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship

"KAWACHI MARU,"
having arrived from the above ports, consignees
of cargo are hereby informed that their goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless in-
structions are given to the contrary before
4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 13th instant will be
subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All ship-damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns and Notice of same sent to this Office
before the 27th instant, or claims in connection
therewith will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1900. [2163]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED
COMPANIES.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship

"BORMIDA,"
having arrived from the above ports, consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery
may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken
delivery of immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the
Godown Company within seven days after the
vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 13th
instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1900. [7]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARTIMES.

PAQUEBOTS—POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEEN, EGYPT,

MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN

AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND EVERFLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 13th August, 1900,

at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship

"ANNAM," Captain Poydenot, with Mail,

Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this

port for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY.

This steamer connects at COLOMBO with her

s.s. *Australien*, which vessel takes on her

Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on the

25th August direct to Suez, Port Said and

Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London

as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in

transit through Marseilles for the principal

places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.,

Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 12th

August. (Parcels are not to be sent on board;

they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Con-

tents and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply at the Com-

pany's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1900. [2]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND

SOURABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SHANTUNG,"

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPART	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c, via PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Brit. str.		F. J. Cole	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 18th inst. at Noon.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	REIFUS	Brit. str.		Day	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	PROMETHEUS	Brit. str.		G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Sept.
LONDON	JAVA	Brit. str.		G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 6th Sept.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	SARPEDON	Brit. str.		Grier	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow
BREMEN, PORTS OF CALL	KONIG ALBERT	Ger. str.		O. Coppers	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
MARSEILLES &c, via SPORE, &c.	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.		J. B. Macmillan	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Daylight.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	ANNAM	Fre. str.		Poydenot	MESSENGERIES MARITIMES	On 13th inst. at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA MANILA	BANCA	Brit. str.		G. W. Babot	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 14th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via SPORE, &c.	TEENKAT	Brit. str.		Davies	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 23rd inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.		J. MacKenzie	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst. at Daylight.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SILESIA	Ger. str.		Behrens	CARLOWITZ & CO.	To-day.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MAZBURG	Ger. str.		V. Binzer	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 12th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SIBIRIA	Ger. str.		Jager	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 20th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAXONIA	Ger. str.		Sachs	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 20th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SERBIA	Brit. str.			CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 20th Oct.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	REICHENBERG CASTLE	Brit. str.		W. E. Craven	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On or about 24th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	INDRAVELLI	Brit. str.		G. E. Elliott	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 13th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA	TARTAN	Brit. str.		G. D. Bowles, R.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 15th inst. at Daylight.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C. & INLAND SEA, &c.	RIJUN MARU	Jap. str.		J. W. Ekstrand	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., &c. via SHANGHAI, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.		O. P. Marshall, R.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 25th inst.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c.	BRANMAR	Brit. str.		W. Watt	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 25th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.			TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MOJI, &c.	CITY OF R. DE JANEIRO	Amer. str.			PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 25th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA AMOY, &c.	COTTIC	Brit. str.			O. & O. S. S. CO.	On 1st Sept. at Noon.
SAN DIEGO, &c. via SHANGHAI, &c.	CARLISLE CITY	Brit. str.				To-day.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EASTERN	Brit. str.		Ellis	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 5 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.		Moore	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst. at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	TEINAN	Brit. str.		Anderson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst. at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	KASUGA MARU	Jap. str.		E. Wilson Haswell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst. at 4 P.M.
GERMAN COLONIAL & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	MUNCHEN	Brit. str.		Krebs	MELCHERS & CO.	On 5th Sept. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	ROSETTA	Brit. str.		Nelson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, via NAGASAKI & KOBÉ	FUTAMI MARU	Jap. str.		C. C. Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 18th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	PHILLIPS	Brit. str.		J. Thom	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst. at Noon.
MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HIROSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.		S. Yoshizawa	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI	CHIHILI	Brit. str.		Newcomb	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst. at Daylight.
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	YARBA	Fre. str.		A. F. Street	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	PARRAMATTA	Brit. str.		Schmitz	MESSENGERIES MARITIMES	On or about 10th inst.
SHANGHAI	HATTAN	Brit. str.		A. Symons	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 17th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	TAMU MARU	Jap. str.		Rosch	DOUGLAS LARPAKE & CO.	On 12th inst. at Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI	ANPING MARU	Jap. str.		H. Nagata	MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA	On 22nd inst. at Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANPOO	MEMPHIS	Brit. str.		S. Asumi	SHENWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
MANILA DIRECT	YUENSANG	Brit. str.		R. W. Almond	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.		Moore	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst. at 4 P.M.
MANILA	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.		Anderson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst. at 4 P.M.
MANILA	TEINAN	Brit. str.		Quail	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst. at Noon.
BATAVIA, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.		Sartorio	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 3rd Sept.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & BOMBAY	BOMBIDA	Ital. str.				On 11th inst. at 5 P.M.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
WAKASA MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID	FRIDAY, 10th Aug. at DAYLIGHT
HIROSHIMA MARU	MOJI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 14th Aug. at DAYLIGHT
KANAGAWA MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID	FRIDAY, 24th Aug. at DAYLIGHT
KASUGA MARU	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE & BRISBANE	FRIDAY, 24th Aug. at 4 P.M.
FUTAMI MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	SATURDAY, 25th Aug. at NOON
RIOJUN MARU	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A. via SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	MONDAY, 27th Aug. at 4 P.M.

* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada, and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at Prince's Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1900.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA	FOR PORTLAND, OREGON
IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.	IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION CO.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Proposed Sailing	Steamer	Tons	Captain	Proposed Sailing
BRECONSHIRE	3,537	G. E. Elliott	Aug. 13	BRANMAR	3,601	W. Watt	Aug. 25
OLYMPIA	2,837	S. Trubridge	Sept. 1	ARGYLE	2,907	W. S. Thomson	Sept. 20
GLENGOLE	3,750	W. Frakes	Sept. 11	MOS SHIER	2,872	J. Kennedy	Oct. 20

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and to EUROPE.

Excellent accommodation. First class Table, Doctor and STEWARDESSE carried. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the First-Class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES. HONGKONG TO NEW YORK, &c.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent scenery to the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. HONGKONG TO VICTORIA, TACOMA, or PORTLAND, &c.

The best route to the KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS. Frequent Sailings from VICTORIA, TACOMA and PORTLAND to DYER and ST. MICHAEL.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application. Special rates allowed to members of Government Services. Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railway, Tacoma, Wash., for Goods forwarded via that port and to the Freight Agent, Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon; Goods Shipped by that route.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing. Rates of Passage to other Points on application. Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1900.

[10]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE. N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
KONIG ALBERT	THURSDAY	9th August
WEIMAR	THURSDAY	23rd August
PRINZ HEINRICH	THURSDAY	6th September
PREUSSEN	THURSDAY	20th September
HAMBURG (Hamburg-Amerika Linie)	WEDNESDAY	3rd October
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	17th October
OLDENBURG	WEDNESDAY	31st October
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY	14th November
SPUTTGART	WEDNESDAY	28th November
KONIG ALBERT	WEDNESDAY	12th December
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	26th December

ON THURSDAY, the 9th day of August, 1900, at Noon, the Steamship "KONIG ALBERT" of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain O. Coppers, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on TUESDAY, the 7th August, Cargo and Speed will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewards. Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1900.

[8]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan. Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship "INDRAVELLI" Captain W. E. Craven, will be despatched as above on or about the 24th August. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., AGENTS. Hongkong, 20th July, 1900. [2025]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 6, MANUEL LLACUNA, American ship, 1,650, C. V. Small, New York 23rd March, Oil—Standard Oil Co.
Aug. 8, APENADE, German str., 611, Bendixon, Hainpang and Hainpang 7th August, General—JENSEN & CO.
Aug. 8, WAKASA MARU, Japanese str., 6,259, J. B. Macmillan, Moji via Kobe 4th Aug. Coal—N. Y. KAISHA.
Aug. 8, LIZARD, British gunboat, 715, Lieut. John C. Watson, Auckland 20th June.
Aug. 8, TAMSUI MARU, Japanese str., 1,075, Nagata, Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 7th August, General—M. B. KAISHA.

CLEARANCES.

At the Harbour Master's Office. 8th August.
Nanchang, British str., for Hongkong.
Kirkdale, British str., for Swatow.
Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
Calchus, British str., for London.
Shantung, British str., for Yokohama.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 8, EMPRESS OF CHINA, British str., for Vancouver.
Aug. 8, CHUNSHAN, British str., for Swatow.
Aug. 8, KAWACHI MARU, Jap. str., for Kobe.
Aug. 8, HUE, French str., for Kwong-chow-wan.
Aug. 8, HOIHAO, French str., for Hainpang.
Aug. 8, LOONGMOON, German str., for Chafoo.
Aug. 8, ANPING MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.
Aug. 8, CHANGSHA, British str., for Fochow.
Aug. 8, MONMOUTHSHIRE, British str., for Portland (Or.).
Aug. 8, PRINZ HEINRICH, German str., for Shanghai.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—U.S.S. Monterey, Argus, U.S.S. Iris, Tinsan, Tartar, COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Chowia.

VESSEL ON THE BERTH.

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHAFON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU, TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU. THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

"CARLISLE CITY" On 9th Aug.
"BELGIAN KING" 3,379 Tons, About 15th Sept.

THE Steamship "CARLISLE CITY" will be despatched for SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 9th August. Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, China and Japan. Hongkong, 6th August, 1900. [14]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

ALTERATION.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HATTAN."

Captain Doxey, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 9th inst. at 11 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAKE & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 8th August, 1900. [2168]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.) THE Steamship

"EASTERN."

Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 9th August, at 5 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardsess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 5th July, 1900. [1012]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

"CHIHILI."

Captain Newcomb, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 10th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 6th August, 1900. [2157]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MOJI.

THE Company's Steamship

"NINGPO."

Captain Phillips, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 10th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 6th August, 1900. [2158]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

(Taking Cargo at London rates.) THE Company's Steamship

"SARPEDON."

Captain Grier, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 10th inst.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 14th July, 1900. [1893]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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JAPAN { A. F. Street { About 10th August { Freight or Passage.

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LONDON { G. W. Babot { About 14th August { Freight.

SHANGHAI and PARARAMATTA

SHANGHAI { A. Symons { About 17th August { Freight or Passage.

LONDON &c. MALTA

YOKOHAMA via NAGASAKI & KOBÉ { F. J. Cole, R.N.R. { Noon, 18th August { See Special Advertisement.

YOKOHAMA via NAGASAKI & KOBÉ

LONDON { C. C. Talbot, R.N.R. { About 18th August { (Passing through the Inland Sea.) Freight or Passage.

LONDON

YOKOHAMA via NAGASAKI & KOBÉ { G. W. Gordon, R.N.R. { About 6th September { Freight or Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to A. M. MARSHALL, Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1900. [1]

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